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EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 04/23/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,172

Applicant(s)

HIGGINS ET AL.

Examiner

Javid A Amini

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

***Response to Amendment***

The amendment filed on March 5, 2003 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Schipper and Delorme references.

**Amendment to the claims:**

**List of the claims:**

Claim 1. (Amended): A system for automatically manipulating or annotating a second map when a first map is manipulated or annotated, the system comprising: a map display; a map processing platform in communication with the map display, wherein said map processing platform is adapted to: receive a user annotation at a first location on a first map; and update a second map with the user annotation at a location on the second map that corresponds to said first location; a storage platform coupled to the map processing platform; and a user interaction device coupled to the map processing platform.

Claim 2. (Amended): The system of claim 1 wherein the map display is enabled to display a first map in a first area of the map display and to display a second map in a second area of the map display.

Claim 7. (Amended): The system of claim 1 wherein the storage platform comprises [cached] cached memory.

Claim 9. (Amended): The system of claim 1 wherein the storage platform comprises [non-cached volatile storage] random access memory.

Claim 17. (Amended): [A data signal comprising a data structure] An apparatus capable of manipulating a map [manipulation, by] comprising: means for determining a boundary of a geographic region of a first map; means for converting the boundary of the geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary of a second map; and means for configuring the boundary of the second map for display.

Claim 20. (Amended): A computer readable medium [whose contents cause a correlation of] containing instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of correlating a map annotation between a first map and a second map, the second map being geographically substantially similar to the first map [by], the method comprising: detecting an annotation entry on the first map; associating the annotation entry with a set of first map coordinates; associating the set of the first map coordinates with a set of second map coordinates; and enabling the display of the annotation entry on the second map.

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Claim 21. (New): The system for automatically manipulating or annotating a second map of claim 1, wherein the map processing platform is adapted to: receive a user manipulation of a first map; and implement the user manipulation on a second map.

**Amendment to specification**

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 7 of the specification to read as follows:

Map image synchronization is a method whereby two map images can be made to show the same geographic region at all times, maintaining this synchronization even after one of the images is panned, zoomed, scrolled, or otherwise caused to display a different region. Whenever such a change occurs on one map, the system causes the same change to occur on the other map as well. In this way, the two images continue to display the same region, [wit out] without the need of manually adjusting both maps. In addition the synchronization system allows annotations to be placed on either map at specified geographic locations, and causes a matching annotation to appear on the other map in the corresponding location.

Please amend the paragraph extending from page 10, line 26 to page 11, line 7, of the specification to read as follows:

Certain minor adjustments are required in the display if a region is selected which is not entirely present on one or more of the maps, or if the aspect ratios of the screen display areas devoted to each map are different. In the first case, the system attempts a "best fit" when one map selection included area not found in the other map, and simply displays blank additional area to fill the missing region, so that the map windows will be filled and the synchronization of the images maintained. In the second case, the other map can be scaled to reflect the same area, or alternatively one or more of the map windows may be equipped with scroll bars, so that the effective dimensions of the map windows become identical.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schipper, and further in view of Delorme et al.

**1. Claim 1,**

As per claim 1, line 5, "A system for automatically manipulating or annotating a second map when a first map is manipulated or annotated, the system comprising: a map display; a map processing platform in communication with the map display, wherein said map processing platform is adapted to: receive a user annotation at a first location on a first map; and update a second map with the user annotation at a location on the second map that corresponds to said first location; a storage platform coupled to the map processing platform; and a user interaction device coupled to the map processing platform.", Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks L1' and L2' with location coordinates (x1',y1') and (x2',y2') are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2), respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because at a location on the first map (old

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map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

**2. Claim 2,**

As per claim 2, "The system of claim 1 wherein the map display is enabled to display a first map in a first area of the map display and to display a second map in a second area of the map display", Schipper does not explicitly illustrate map display, but Delorme illustrates in Fig.6.

**3. Claim 3,**

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As per claim 3, “the map display is coupled to a graphics adapter”, this step is obvious because map processing platform (called VGA controllers) is consisting of: CPU, memory, operating system, motherboard and map display (called monitors) is consisting of a motherboard, CPU, memory, integrated circuits, board level programming and etc., this configuration is part of the integration of a simple computer. And communication is main function of these hardware and software.

**4. Claim 4,**

As per claim 4, “the processing platform is a microprocessor”, the step is obvious because all all-processing platforms equipped with a microprocessor see Fig. 10 of Schipper.

**5. Claim 5,**

As per claim 5, “the map processing platform is an application service provider”, this step is obvious because Schipper provides the location of a user from old map into the new map, therefore this can be called service provider platform.

**6. Claim 6,**

As per claim 6, “the map processing platform is located remotely from the map display”, Schipper does not explicitly specify located remotely, however Delorme teaches in (col. 5, lines 11-16) the database sources can be internal or external, local or remote, using memory devices and diverse communications links to multiple database sources and service centers.

**7. Claim 7,**

As per claim 7, “the storage platform comprises cached memory”, the step is obvious because in order to accomplish faster transaction between storage platforms and display since last decade the chipmakers designed cashed memory inside CPU and storage systems.

**8. Claim 8,**

As per claim 8, “the storage platform comprises system memory”, the step is obvious because Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location is then determined from knowledge of the SATPS antenna location and the offset information. The object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing.

**9. Claim 9,**

As per claim 9, “The system of claim 1 wherein the storage platform comprises [non-cashed volatile storage] random access memory”, the step is obvious because Schipper specifies a memory, which has the same function, but Delorme teaches in Fig. 7 the RAM.

**10. Claim 10,**

As per claim 10, “the user interaction device comprises a mouse”, the step is obvious because Schipper does not explicitly illustrate a mouse however Delorme teaches in Fig. 14b.

**11. Claim 11,**

As per claim 11, “the map processing platform and the map display are coupled via a network”, Schipper does not explicitly specify located remotely, however Delorme teaches in (col. 5, lines 11-16) the database sources can be internal or external, local or remote, using memory devices and diverse communications links to multiple database sources and service centers.

**12. Claim 12,**

As per claim 12, “the network is the internet”, the step is obvious because network can be considered as an Internet.

**13. Claim 13,**



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As per claim 13, “the storage platform is associated with the map processing platform via a network”, Schipper does not explicitly specify located remotely, however Delorme teaches in (col. 5, lines 11-16) the database sources can be internal or external, local or remote, using memory devices and diverse communications links to multiple database sources and service centers.

**14. Claim 14,**

As per claim 14, “the network is the internet”, the step is obvious because network can be considered as an Internet.

**15. Claim 15,**

As per claim 15, “the storage platform maintains code that enables the automatic manipulation of a second map when a first map is manipulated by: determining a boundary of a geographic region of a first map; converting the boundary of the geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary of a second map; and is configuring the boundary of the second map for display”, Schipper does not explicitly specify it but, Delorme teaches in (col. 28, lines 54-58) this data element permits manipulation and display of the respective loc/object in any context according to underlying calculations based on the universal latitude/longitude coordinate system.

**16. Claim 16,**

As per claim 16, “the storage platform maintains code that enables the automatic manipulation of a second map when a first map is manipulated by: determining a boundary of a geographic region of a first map; converting the boundary of the geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary of a second map; configuring the boundary of the second map for display; receiving a selection of a first region of a first map; and receiving an interaction for

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multiple map manipulation by providing a user interaction with a map”, Schipper does not explicitly specify it but, Delorme teaches in (col. 28, lines 54-58) this data element permits manipulation and display of the respective loc/object in any context according to underlying calculations based on the universal latitude/longitude coordinate system..

**17. Claim 17,**

As per claim 17, “[A data signal comprising a data structure] An apparatus capable of manipulating a map [manipulation, by] comprising: means for determining a boundary of a geographic region of a first map; means for converting the boundary of the geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary of a second map; and means for configuring the boundary of the second map for display”, Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks L1' and L2' with location coordinates (x1',y1') and (x2',y2') are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2), respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because at a location on the first map (old map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6.

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to the invention relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

**18. Claim 18,**

As per claim 18, "detecting an annotation entry on the first map; associating the annotation entry with a set of first map coordinates; associating the set of the first map coordinates with a set of second map coordinates; and enabling the display of the annotation entry on the second map", Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks L1' and L2' with location coordinates (x1',y1') and (x2',y2') are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2), respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because at a location on the first map (old map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver

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for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to the invention relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

**19. Claim 19,**

As per claim 19, "associating the set of first map coordinates locates the annotation entry within the second map such that the set of second map coordinates correspond geographically to the location of the annotation as defined by the set of first map coordinates", Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks L1' and L2' with location coordinates (x1',y1') and (x2',y2') are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2), respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because

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at a location on the first map (old map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to the invention relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

**20. Claim 20,**

As per claim 20, “detecting an annotation entry on the first map; associating the annotation entry with a set of first map coordinates; associating the set of the first map coordinates with a set of second map coordinates; and enabling the display of the annotation entry on the second map”, Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known

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and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks  $L1'$  and  $L2'$  with location coordinates  $(x1',y1')$  and  $(x2',y2')$  are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are  $(x1,y1)$  and  $(x2,y2)$ , respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because at a location on the first map (old map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to the invention relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

21. **Claim 21.**

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As per claim 21, "The system for automatically manipulating or annotating a second map of claim 1, wherein the map processing platform is adapted to: receive a user manipulation of a first map; and implement the user manipulation on a second map", Schipper teaches in (col. 6, lines 24-30) Table 1 presents the location coordinates, both known and unknown, for locations as determined by the LDS and the corresponding locations as shown on the old map, in two dimensions. Where only two visible landmarks L1' and L2' with location coordinates (x1',y1') and (x2',y2') are shown on the old map, the corresponding LDS-determined location coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2), respectively. The step of user annotation is obvious because at a location on the first map (old map) will update a second map (new map), this can be considered as a manipulation or annotation. Schipper teaches in (col. 33, lines 63-67) the object location can be stored in an on-board memory, together with indicia identifying the object, or the object location and object indicia can be transmitted to a receiver for storage and/or further signal processing. Schipper does not explicitly specify the user interaction, however DeLorme teaches in abstract in addition the PDA/PC/EC may incorporate a user location system such as a GPS location system for displaying the location and route of the CAMLS user on the display see also Fig. 6. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Delorme into Schipper in order to the invention relates to a new computer aided map location system (CAMLS) using a coating personal digital assistant (PDA) or other digital or electronic computer (EC) such as a digital microprocessor based personal computer (PC), workstation, or mainframe, and a set of detailed printed maps depicting surface features or map able features for a specified geographical area, typically a set of printed paper maps. The PDA/PC/EC can be either stationary or mobile. The PDA/PC/EC permits

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generalized display of grid quadrangles of a constant scale grid system representing a specified geographical area and any of a selected group of latitude/longitude located objects.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-8705 for regular communications and 703-746-8705 for After Final communications.



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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid Amini  
April 17, 2003



**MICHAEL RAZAVI**  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600